

GLADSTONIANS ARE NOT HAPPY.

An Absurd Rumor That the G. O. M. Would Retire from Public Life.

COLLISION OFF DUNGENESS

Sinking of an Oil Laden Steamer, but No Loss of Life.

ANTAGONISM TO DR. KOCH.

German Physicians Fighting the Government Monopoly Scheme.

THE SHATTERED IRISH CAUSE.

Lord Salisbury's Government in High Feather Over the Turn of Events.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1891.—An absurd rumor was started yesterday indicating the immediate retirement of Mr. Gladstone from public life. No such intention has crossed his mind or else he has kept it a profound secret from his closest friends and supporters. He cannot but see that home rule is hopelessly discredited for the present, but he has other arrows in his quiver, and if necessary would not hesitate to bring out one marked "disestablishment," which would at once unite the whole body of Nonconformists around him and gratify nine-tenths of the liberal party.

One of the most active Gladstonians in the country assures me that the Irish policy is regarded with an aversion by the rank and file of the party that it is impossible to exaggerate. Patrick Ford's revelations will not impair to it new vitality. His statement leads to the clear inference that a considerable part of the funds subscribed for evicted tenants was expended in buying *United Ireland* for William O'Brien. It has always been suspected that League funds were used for that purpose, but the frank admission of the fact shocks many ardent Gladstonians. Ford's caustic criticisms upon O'Brien are also subject to much comment. The label clapped upon his back of "a political dude with a swelled head, in constant trouble with his breeches," will stick to him.

But how in the world are the Irish leaders to get over the ridicule and discredit which they are heaping upon each other? That is what Gladstone and his supporters would like some one to tell them. Salisbury will meet Patrick Ford's revelations with more ease than he will meet the ridicule and discredit which they are heaping upon each other. That is what Gladstone and his supporters would like some one to tell them. Salisbury will meet Patrick Ford's revelations with more ease than he will meet the ridicule and discredit which they are heaping upon each other.

Salisbury has demolished Home Rule and thrown mud at most of his colleagues. The others have dragged down Parnell from his pedestal. Ford has stripped all the fine feathers off O'Brien. The whole party are rolling over in mud, and the ministerialists are in ecstasies. It seems most probable that Salisbury will allow this Parliament to live out its natural term, thus prolonging its existence till 1893, and effectually postponing, if not finally disappointing, all of Gladstone's hopes and plans.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

RUMORS IN PARIS THAT IT MAY POSSIBLY NOT BE RESUMED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
PARIS, Jan. 3, 1891.—Mr. O'Brien will not resume his conference with Mr. Parnell unless the proposed negotiations obtain such sanction from the leaders or the majority of the Irish party as will justify the hope of a renouveau of the party. In the meantime Mr. O'Brien declines to state whether in the communications passing between himself and Messrs. Dillon and McCarthy and others they promise their approval of further negotiations. The opinion of the Irish group in this city is unfavorable to a resumption of the conference at Boulogne-sur-Mer. It is reported that Mr. Davitt has written a letter to Mr. O'Brien not to deal with Mr. Parnell except as a medium to obtain the surrender of the party's banking account in Paris. Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. O'Brien's mother-in-law, says that Mr. O'Brien will not return to Ireland to enter prison, leaving the party feud unhealed. While the rupture lasts, she says, he can better serve the cause here or in America.

MR. O'BRIEN AND THE TIMES.
LONDON, Jan. 3, 1891.—Mr. O'Brien has written another letter to the *Times*, in which he calls upon that paper to withdraw its statement charging him with having approved the schemes of the dynamiters in the past.

A FRIEND FOR O'SHEA.

A PRIEST WHO IN HIS NAMESAKE SPEAKS A GOOD WORD FOR HIM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
DUBLIN, Jan. 3, 1891.—Father O'Shea has written a letter from the Franciscan convent at Drogheda. He says:—"As Captain O'Shea is a nominator for the Galway election of 1890, I can throw some light upon the few calumnies uttered about Mr. Parnell and Captain O'Shea. From undoubted authorities present it can be proved that no shadow of suspicion rests upon the political purity of the motive actuating Mr. Parnell when he decided to run Captain O'Shea for Galway. He hoped thereby to secure Captain O'Shea's influence and to induce the coalition of the eighty-six Irish members of Parliament with the English Liberal party. Mr. Parnell's anxiety was so great to obtain this result that he carried Captain O'Shea forward against all opposition and without exacting the usual political pledges.

"In spite of the fact that few stones have been left unturned to ruin Captain O'Shea's reputation and lessen his pocket, I believe him worthy of his friends' esteem for his kindness and his right sense of great moral virtues. In the event of another election in Galway I should act in a similar manner to prove my belief in Mr. Parnell's honesty at that time. I could bear witness that the proceedings in the divorce court had no connection with the Galway matter, so far as Captain O'Shea was concerned."

Mr. Parnell left Dublin to-day for Avondale, his country seat. Here it is expected he will remain until Monday morning next. Unless his plans are

changed between now and Monday Mr. Parnell will leave Avondale for Boulogne-sur-Mer at an early hour on Monday to take part in what is likely to be the final conference between the Irish leaders, so far as the question of the leadership of the Irish party is concerned.

WRECK AND COLLISION.

AN OIL STEAMER SUNK—CARCASSES OF CATTLE FOUND FLOATING IN THE SEA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Jan. 3, 1891.—During a dense fog which prevailed over the British Channel during the past night and this morning a disastrous collision between steamships occurred off Dungeness. From the reports of the affair received here the collision resulted in the foundering of one of the steamships.

It would appear that the oil laden steamship Caroline Robert de Massy, from Batoum to Antwerp, was sunk within a short distance of Dungeness Point, forming the southern extremity of the coast of Kent.

The Caroline Robert de Massy, it appears, was feeling her way up channel through the fog, and at the time of the accident it is said to have been under an easy head of steam. Suddenly, and without any warning, it is said, a steamship, said to be the Rathway Hall, appeared off the Caroline Robert de Massy's beam and struck the latter fairly amidships, sinking her in a very short time. Luckily the sea was calm and her crew managed to lower the boats and reached Dover in safety.

Later despatches received from Dover state that the steamship which ran into and sank the steamship Caroline Robert de Massy, the Rathway Hall, only suffered slight damage from the collision. It is also reported that the accident did not result in any loss of life.

FLLOATING CARCASSES OF CATTLE.
Evidence of another serious disaster is found on the coast of Deal, not far from Dover, where the carcasses of a number of bullocks have been washed up by the tide.

Brass plates upon the horns of two of these dead animals were marked 63,455 U. S. A. and 63,871 U. S. A. These of beef have also been found floating on and about the Goodwin Sands. In this connection it is supposed that this wreckage may be the result of the sinking of a cattle ship bound to London from the United States.

Further particulars are anxiously expected.

THE NISSMORE AND TANEMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1891.—Dr. Pavile, local government inspector of cattle at Baltimore, stated to the Associated Press agent that the carcasses of cattle found on the coast of Deal, England, as reported in a cable despatch to-day and bearing brass plates upon the horns of two, marked 63,455 U. S. A. and 63,871 U. S. A., were part of the cargo of the steamer Nissmore, which left Baltimore on December 10 bound for London and already reported arrived out. The Nissmore had a cargo of 543 head of cattle and lost by disease and other causes 103 head. The steamer Tanemore left Baltimore on November 26 bound for England, with a cargo of 1,000 head of cattle on board. Since that date nothing has been heard of her. The cattle on the Tanemore bore United States inspection tags numbered from 18,000 to 18,009.

The system of attaching tags to the horns of cattle and to the ships' cargo ports has been adopted under a recent act of Congress and went into effect at this port November 26, when Dr. Pavile was appointed local inspector by Collector Martin at the suggestion of the Treasury Department. The utility of the law is well noted by the facility with which the "tagged" cattle noted in the cable despatch were located and fears of disaster to an Atlantic steamship dispelled. The new law has this additional advantage: Dr. Pavile keeps a record of the numbers of the cattle, their consignees, where they were raised and their facts of interest to shippers and cattle men. In case any infectious disease breaks out among them the very farm or ranch from which they came can be told.

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH.

MOVEMENT TO KEEP THE LYMPH OUT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S HANDS.

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BERLIN, Jan. 3, 1891.—Professor Koch's first step on returning here yesterday was to seek a conference with Dr. von Gossler, Minister of Medicinal Affairs, on the agitation of the medical science against the continued research regarding the nature of the lymph and the present method of its distribution. Professor Koch is in ill humor over the increasing severity of the professional criticism here and abroad, and he would disclose the mode of manufacturing the lymph.

It is understood that he asked Dr. von Gossler to relieve him from his pledge to surrender to the State his rights to the discovery. Dr. von Gossler was opposed to publishing the composition of the remedy until foreign governments were communicated with as to the precautions necessary to secure the production of the genuine lymph. When the Landtag resumes its sittings an official declaration will be made repudiating a desire on the part of the government to retain any advantage through the production of the lymph, and expressing its readiness to communicate the process of manufacturing the lymph through other governments which are able to guarantee against the abuse of the potent chemical.

PHYSICIANS ATTACK THE MONOPOLY.
In the meantime the anger of the medical circles arising from the privileged trade in lymph is growing in intensity. Dr. Patenkofsky, a leading Bavarian physician, while declaring recently his belief in the success of Koch's method in the treatment of lymph, at the same time, he said, added that it was a deplorable blot upon German science that some Berlin physicians abused Koch's discovery for pecuniary ends. He suggested that the State set a regular price for each injection of the lymph.

The *Tageblatt* asserts that while many patients are awaiting treatment a large quantity of the lymph is being smuggled in the Libbert laboratory, and that Drs. Cornet, Dengel and Frihl have a practical monopoly of the use of the lymph. Dr. Cornet, it says, besides his private clinic in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, will form a similar establishment in the center of the city for high class patients. This, it adds, makes the fourth place where the lymph is given, and all four are under the control of Dr. Cornet.

The *Tageblatt*'s statement is somewhat exaggerated, and ignores the fact that a daily increasing quantity of the lymph is sent out to the German and foreign hospitals. The Libbert laboratory is chiefly drawn upon for the supply. The Austrian government has forbidden the use of any lymph except that of the Libbert laboratory. The Libberts have also ordered physicians to report every death that occurs from reaction and to hold a post-mortem examination in each case.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

THE SHAH'S VISIT TO THE SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AT TEHRAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1891.—The Secretary of State has received a despatch from Tehran giving many interesting particulars of a recent visit very courteously paid by His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia to the residence of the American missionaries at that capital.

His Majesty evinced the greatest interest in the methods of the mission school, and bestowed much commendation on the general good appearance of the missionaries and the high quality of the American ways of "housekeeping."

The first artisan well over drilled in Persia was being sunk on the premises and had reached a depth of two hundred feet at the time of his visit. This being the first visit ever made by the Shah at the residence of any foreigner, was naturally an occasion of extreme pleasure, and produced extraordinary comment.

AFRICAN BOUNDARIES.

THE POPE TO ACT AS MEDIATOR BETWEEN BELGIUM AND PORTUGAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
PARIS, Jan. 3, 1891.—The *Figaro* to-day publishes an announcement to the effect that the Pope has consented to act as mediator between Belgium and Portugal in connection with the dispute as to frontier limitations between the Congo Free State and Angola.

MR. JEROME'S ILLNESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Jan. 3, 1891.—The condition of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, who has been quite seriously ill in this city, continues to improve and it is announced this evening that he is now making rapid progress toward recovery.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 3, 1891.—A special cable despatch from London to the *Globe* states:—"The reduction of the postage to India and Australia, which has just taken effect, has led to renewed discussion of the proposal for an ocean penny postage. The belief seems general that Mr. Goschen's next budget is likely to include a provision to give effect to the project. If Mr. Honniker's statement is correct, the new rate of postage will probably be forced by the action of the United States. Anyhow the reduction just made is regarded as a halfway house to complete reform, as the *Pail Mail Gazette* indicates."

GENERAL MITRE INTERVIEWED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
PARIS, Jan. 3, 1891.—In an interview to-day on the situation in the Argentine Republic General Mitre expressed confidence that the crisis in that country cannot last long. The agreement between the English financial committee and the government of Argentina, he said, promised to rehabilitate the finances of the Republic. Three years hence the financial position will again be normal. The effect of the crisis on commerce will be only transitory. The Republic possesses immense resources, which as yet have been merely tapped.

Regarding his candidature for the Presidency of Argentina General Mitre said that he would not stand as a candidate for that office unless he found, after his arrival in Buenos Ayres, that his election would tend to secure the welfare and prosperity of the country. He was grateful, he said, for the demonstration by the people of Buenos Ayres in favor of his candidature, but he must postpone coming to a definite decision on the matter until he had met and talked with his compatriots.

RETURNING TO ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 3, 1891.—General Mitre, it is announced, will leave Paris for this city at the end of February and will sail from Cadiz, Spain, for Buenos Ayres on March 1 next.

THE DUKE OF LEUCHTENBERG.

SOME SECRET BULGARIAN HISTORY CONNECTED WITH THE PANITZA CONSPIRACY.

The Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg, whose desperate condition from a cancer of the throat is cabled from Paris, was generally supposed to be by the Russophobes of the Balkan States and elsewhere the czar's candidate for the Bulgarian throne, to be nominated at the moment when Prince Ferdinand disappears from the political horizon, and when, to use the words of M. de Giers, the "gouverneur général" of Premier Stamboul off comes his final coronation.

It is noticed that the Duke of Leuchtenberg does not bring long life, not to mention happiness. Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, the successor to Prince Alexander designated by the czar, succumbed within two years to the heavy responsibility of his position.

Was he PANITZA'S PATRON?
In Paris, where the Duke lived almost the whole of the year, he passed for an interesting and an exceedingly handsome idler, as a ton, since, who hated politics and cherished a secret grudge against the czar for having chosen him for such an onerous post. The number of his guests at his house was not large, but he was a man of high position, and his name was a guarantee of his position.

To the special correspondent of the *HERALD* who crossed the Balkans and interviewed the Bulgarian "czar" at Stamboul, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who shot of Panitza, M. Stamboul said that the Duke of Leuchtenberg had been the mainstay of the conspiracy, and that Panitza had agitated the Duke and the Duke had agitated the czar. "I have even absolute proof," continued the Premier, "that on several occasions, carefully disguised, His Highness was in hiding in the frontier town of Tarnobrod, awaiting the uprising which he brought against the Duke of Leuchtenberg, but M. Stamboul always begged the question, starting off generally with another yarn of Russian 'outrage and oppression.'"

Should, as is feared in Paris, the illness of His Highness prove fatal, it is generally conceded that the Duke of Leuchtenberg will be succeeded by Prince Ferdinand's "uneasy throne."

CABLE BREVITIES.

The Spanish Cortes has been prorogued until April 2.

Advices from Zanzibar state that the natives of Vitu have attacked Moudou on the island of Lamu, killing two soldiers.

It is officially announced that the new French loan of \$60,000,000, in perpetual three per cent, is issued January 10. The issue price will be 92 1/2 cts.

General Boulanger, in a letter to *L'Eclair*, Paris, does not admit the formation of a new parliamentary group. He says that he expects nothing from Parliamentary action.

The Public Prosecutor of St. Etienne, France, has ordered the arrest of M. Dupond, a member of the Municipal Council. He will be charged with the murder of his mother, who was eighty years of age. The aged lady was found strangled to death on Wednesday last.

THE SEASON AT OSTEND.

Of late years Americans have visited Ostend, Belgium, on the North Sea, in their travels much more than formerly. The English, also, are each year growing more customary sojourners there. According to statistics just published there were 7,190 English at Ostend last summer. The largest number of guests were Belgians, 15,195; while there were 6,683 French and 5,766 Germans. Besides these were Russians, Hollanders, Scandinavians, Greeks, Italians, Hungarians, Turks, Scandinavians and others. The number of Americans was 339. The entire number of foreign residents during the season was 38,029, while the number of casual visitors on Sunday excursion trains is estimated to have been one hundred and thousand at least.

Among the notables who visited Ostend were Leopold II., King of the Belgians, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, M. Henri Roubaud and M. Paul de Cassas. Other attractions are the *digues*, or sea wall, forty feet high, where are constantly, during the season, gayly dressed crowds walking and viewing the highest distinction. I note with a local paper, called *La Saison d'Ostende*, from which these facts have been translated, states that the number of guests at Ostend since 1860, when it was 9,718. A writer says:—"After the Austrians, of whom we have had a large number of families of the highest distinction, I note with a local paper, called *La Saison d'Ostende*, from which these facts have been translated, states that the number of guests at Ostend since 1860, when it was 9,718. 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